

Musical Notation & Representation

Music 253/CS 275a

Stanford University

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January 2017

Representing Music

Two main categories:

- For **Performance** (used as memory aid and for non-aural transmission)

Usually not a complete representation (some discretion left to performer)

- Usually written, but also Guidonian hand is a spatial representation of music for education and memorization.

- For **Analysis**

Usually highlights a specific aspect of the music (reductive)

- Graphical representations (visualizations)
- Digital representations (computational analysis)
- Audio-based analysis (such as spectrograms)

Also: • Sonification: reverse process on converting data into sound.

Oldest Known Music Notation

Old Babylonian cuneiform musical notation. 2000-1700 BC



2 double columns, each of 7 ruled lines with numbers in Old Babylonian cuneiform tablature notation, with headings, "intonation" and "incantation", respectively.

Two ascending 7-note scales to be played on a 4-stringed lute tuned in ascending fifths.



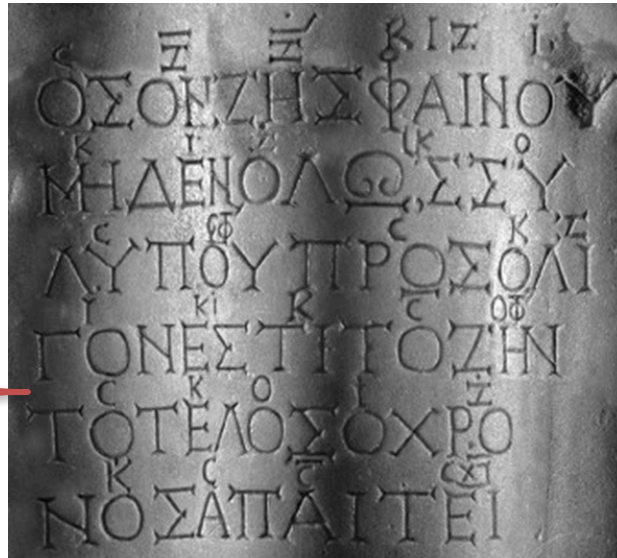
http://ww.schoyencollection.com/music_files/ms5105.jpg

<http://ww.schoyencollection.com/music.html>

Music Notation in Ancient Greece

Oldest complete notated song (~1st century AD)

Seikilos epitaph



σ τ τ κ ι ζ ι
Ὁ σον ζῆς φαί νου

κ ι ζ ι κ ο σ οφ
μη δέν ὅ λως σὺ λυ ποῦ

σ κ ζ ι κ ι κ σ οφ
πρὸς ὁ λί γον ἐσ τὶ τὸ ζῆν

σ κ ο ι ζ κ σ σ σ χ ι
τὸ τέ λος ὁ χρό νος ἀπ αι τεῖ.

Music Notation in Ancient Greece

C \bar{Z} $\dot{\bar{Z}}$ K I Z $\dot{\bar{I}}$

Ὁ σον ζῆς φαί νου
While you live, shine

\bar{K} I \dot{Z} $\dot{\bar{I}}\bar{K}$ O \bar{C} $\bar{O}\Phi$

μη δὲν ὄ λως σὺ λυ ποῦ
Have no grief at all

C K Z \dot{I} $\dot{\bar{K}}\dot{I}$ \bar{C} $\bar{O}\Phi$

πρὸς ὀ λί γον ἐσ τὶ τὸ ζῆν
Life exists only for a short while

C K O \dot{I} \dot{Z} $\dot{\bar{K}}$ C \bar{C} $\bar{C}\dot{X}\bar{\Gamma}$

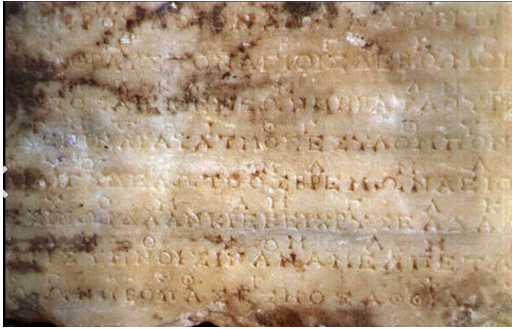
τὸ τέ λος ὁ χρό νος ἀπ αι τεῖ.
And time demands its toll



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seikilos_epitaph

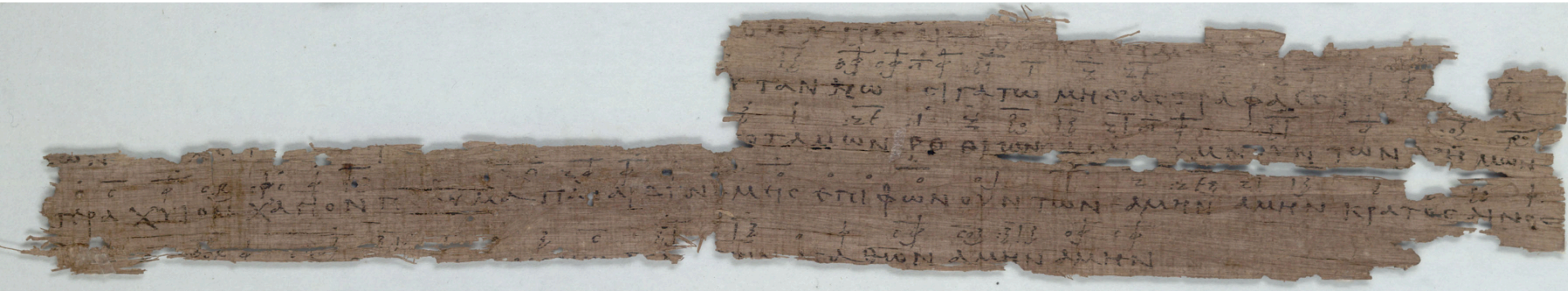
Performed on a *hydraulis*: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P4_iWkP24Ww#t=7

Music Notation in Ancient Greece



2nd century BC
Earliest surviving composition
with a known composer
(Athenios son of Athenios)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delphic_Hymns



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oxyrhynchus_hymn

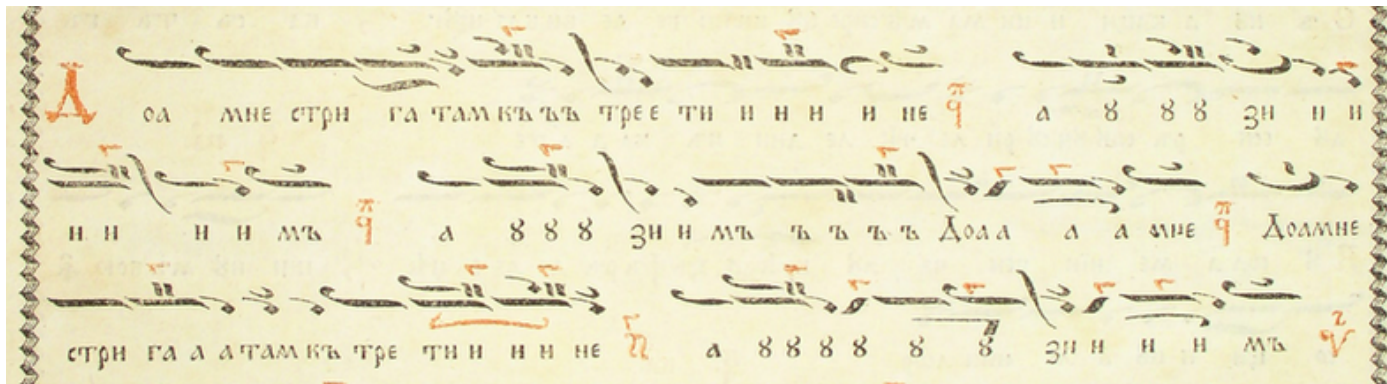
3rd century AD

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Music_of_ancient_Greece

Byzantine Music Notation

(10th – 15th centuries)

interval notation



Romania, 1823

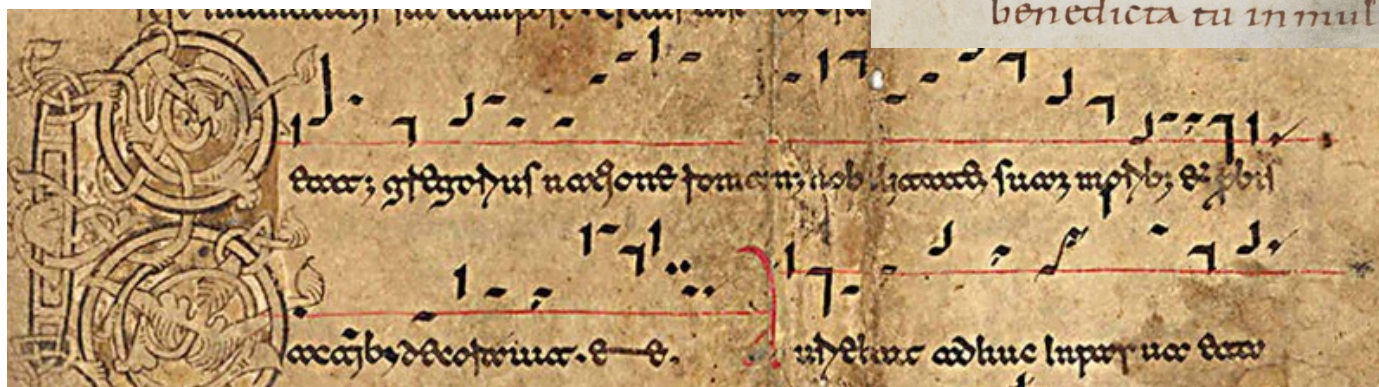
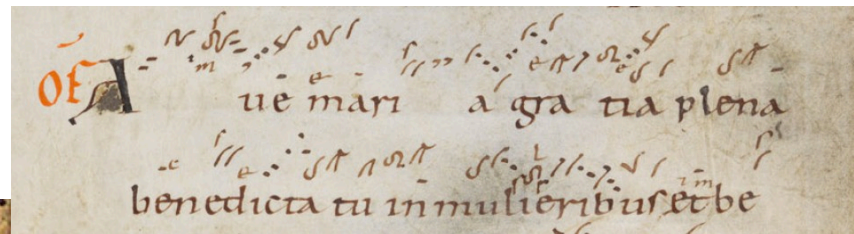
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Musical_notation#Byzantine_Empire

Δεῦ - τε πό - μα πί - ω - μεν και - νόν' οὐκ ἐκ πέ - τρας

Δεῦ - τε πό - μα πί - ω - μεν και - νόν' οὐκ ἐκ πέ - τρας

http://www.musicportal.gr/byzantine_music_system/?lang=en

Gregorian Chant



http://www.schoyencollection.com/music_files/ms1681.jpg



← Messine notation

Modern chant notation

← St. Gall notation

<http://euouae.com/category/transcription/>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gregorian_chant

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neume>



Shape Notes



16 STAR IN THE EAST 10, 11. Baptist Harmony, p. 35

Hail the blest morn, see the great Mediator,
 Shepherds, go worship the babe in the manger,
 Down from the regions of glory descend!
 Lo, for his guard the bright angels attend. } CHORUS.
 Brightest and best of the sons of the morning!

Dawn on our darkness, and lend us thine aid;
 Star in the east, the ho - ri - zon a - dorn - ing, Guide where our infant Re - deemer was laid.

2 Cold on his cradle the dew-drops are shining;
 Low lies his bed, with the beasts of the stall;
 Angels adore him, in slumbers reclining,
 Wise men and shepherds before him do fall.
 Brightest and best. &c.

3 Say, shall we yield him, in costly devotion,
 Odours of Eden, and offerings divine,
 Gems from the mountain, and pearls from the ocean,
 Myrrh from the forest, and gold from the mine?
 Brightest and best. &c.

4 Vainly we offer each ample oblation,
 Vainly with gold we his favour secure,
 Richer by far is the heart's adoration:
 Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor
 Brightest and best. &c.

Tonic Sol-Fa

The Lamb.

WILLIAM BLAKE.

GEORGE HENSCHEL.

VOICE.

Lit - tle lamb, who made thee? Dost thou know who

KEY C. { | m .m :m .s | s :r | m .s :d^l .l }

PIANO.

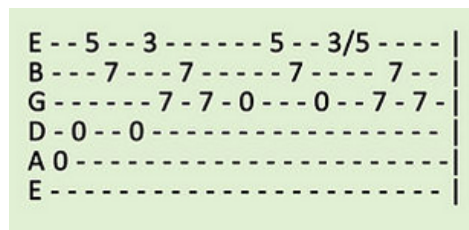
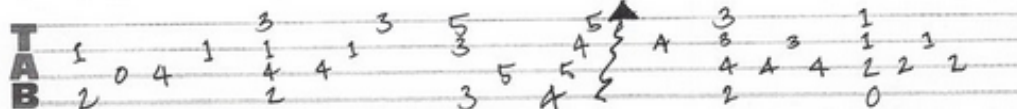
The image shows a musical score for the song 'The Lamb' by William Blake, set to music by George Henschel. The score is for voice and piano. The voice part is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The piano part is written on a grand staff with both treble and bass clefs and a 2/4 time signature. The lyrics are 'Lit - tle lamb, who made thee? Dost thou know who'. Below the lyrics is a Tonic Sol-Fa notation: KEY C. { | m .m :m .s | s :r | m .s :d^l .l }. The notation uses letters m, s, r, d, and l to represent musical notes, with dots and colons indicating rhythm and pitch. The score is on aged, yellowed paper with a vertical crease down the middle.

Tablature

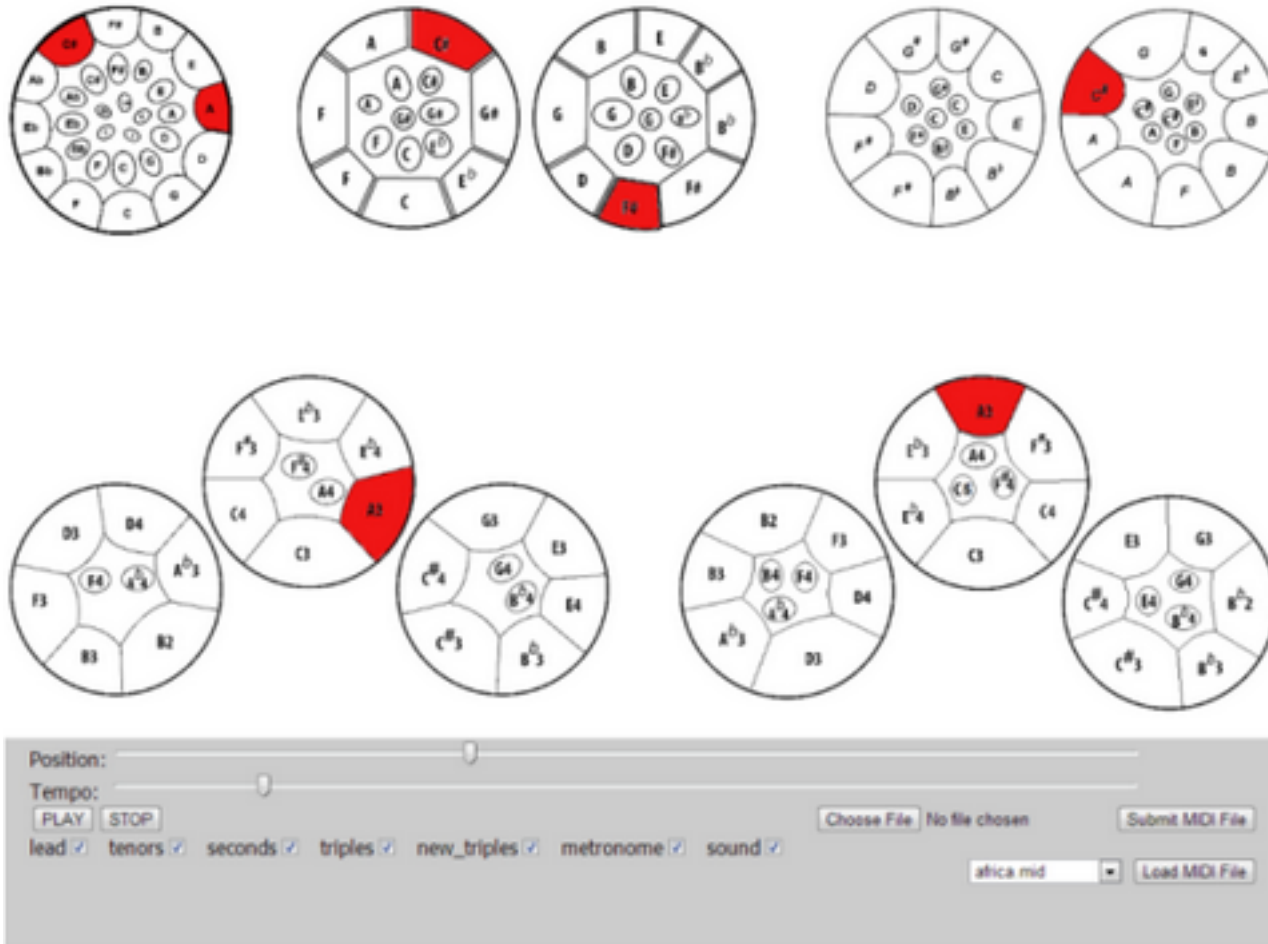
Indicates *how* to play the pitches, not an abstracted/neutral concept of pitch.



lute



Steel Drum Tablature



— Jonathan Potter, Cardinal Calypso

テ	五
シ	〇
ン	
ト	三
ン	
シ	ニ
ン	
イ	〇
ヤ	
シ	三四
シ	五
コ	ハ
ロ	ヒ
リ	六
ナ	セ
ト	一
ン	
テ	五
ン	
ト	三
ン	
シ	ニ
ン	

Koto Tablature

Yamada school notation (Tokyo)

テ - ン | トン シャン | シヤ シヤ | コ ロ リン トン | トン コ ロ | リン シヤッ |
 五 - ニ | 参 〇 | 〇 〇 | ハ、セ、六、セ | 〇 〇 | 五、四 | 参 〇 |

“Rokudan no shirabe”
 by Kengyō Yatsuhashi (1614–1685)



Digital representation:

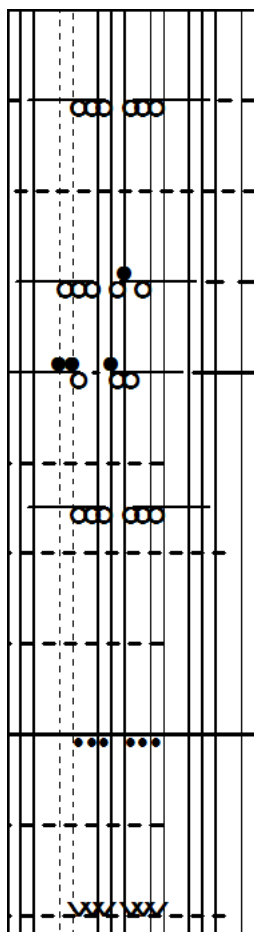
**koto	**kuchi	**kern
*M4/4	*M4/4	*M4/4
=1-	=1-	=1-
{5+i	te	{2d
-	n	.
3	ton	4A
1s	shan	4d: 4G:
=2	=2	=2
0}	.	4r}
{3 sb	sha	{8A: 8A#:
3 sc	sha	8A: 8A#:
8 .	koo	8.a
7	ro	16g
6	rin	8d#
7 o	chin	16gH
.	.	16ah
=3	=3	=3
1c	ton	4d
5 .	koo	8.d
4	ro	16A#
3}	rin	4A}
{1s	shan	{4d: 4G:
=4	=4	=4



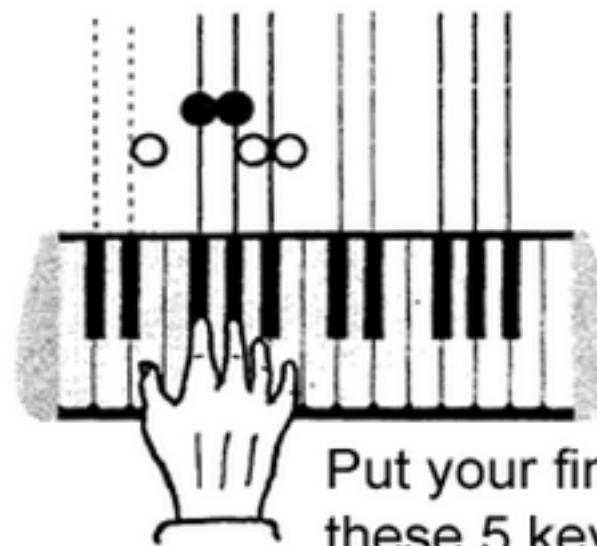
Piano Tablature

Klavarskribo

“Keyboard script” in Esperanto



Cornelius Pot



Put your fingers above
these 5 keys

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MlolvxunihA&t=659>

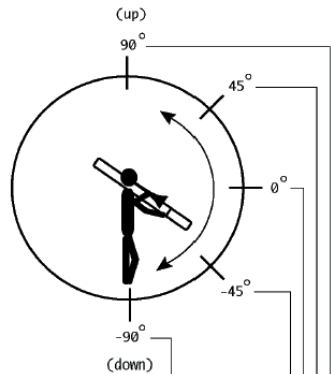
<http://evanlenz.net/blog/2007/11/02/re-discovering-klavarskribo/>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Klavarskribo>

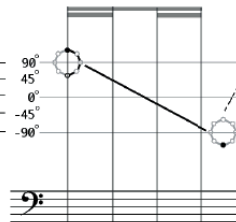
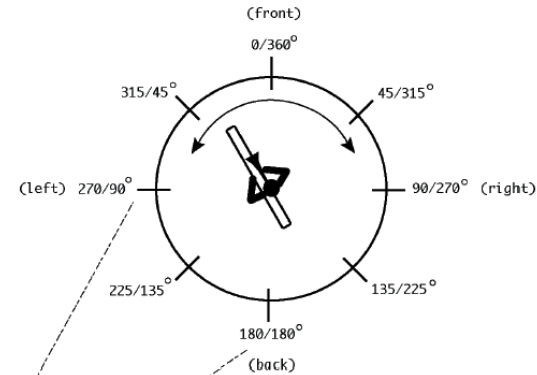
<http://www.klavarskribo.nl/en>

Prescriptive Notation

lateral view



aerial view

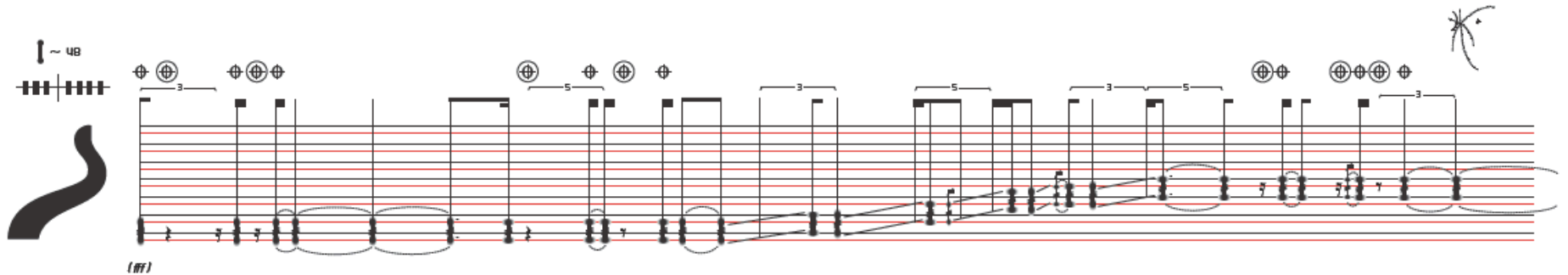
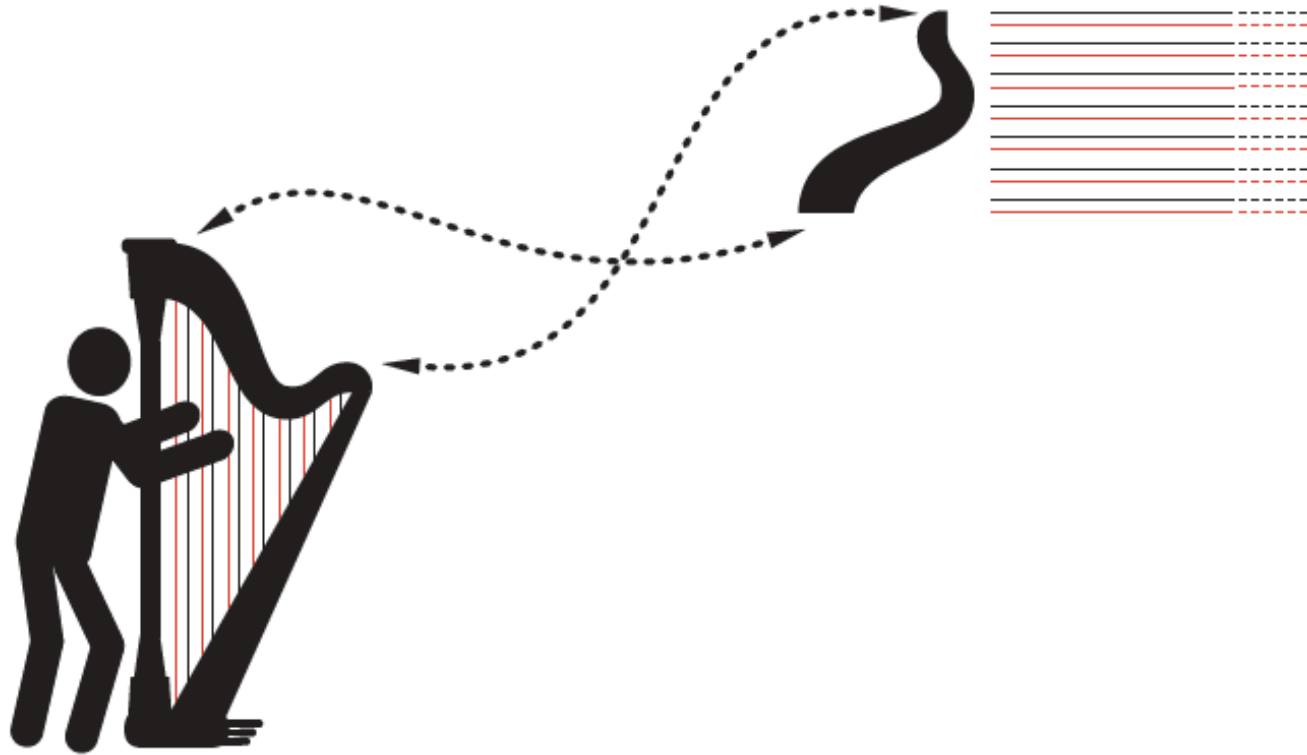


in this example, the player should locate the instrument bell 90 degrees above his vertical body axis and then reaching 90 degrees under that axis while turning his body right side (following the bold lines inside the circle) until reaching his back side (180 degrees on the horizontal axis), all this happens approximately in $\frac{1}{4}$ of the beat.

$\text{♩} = \sim 40$

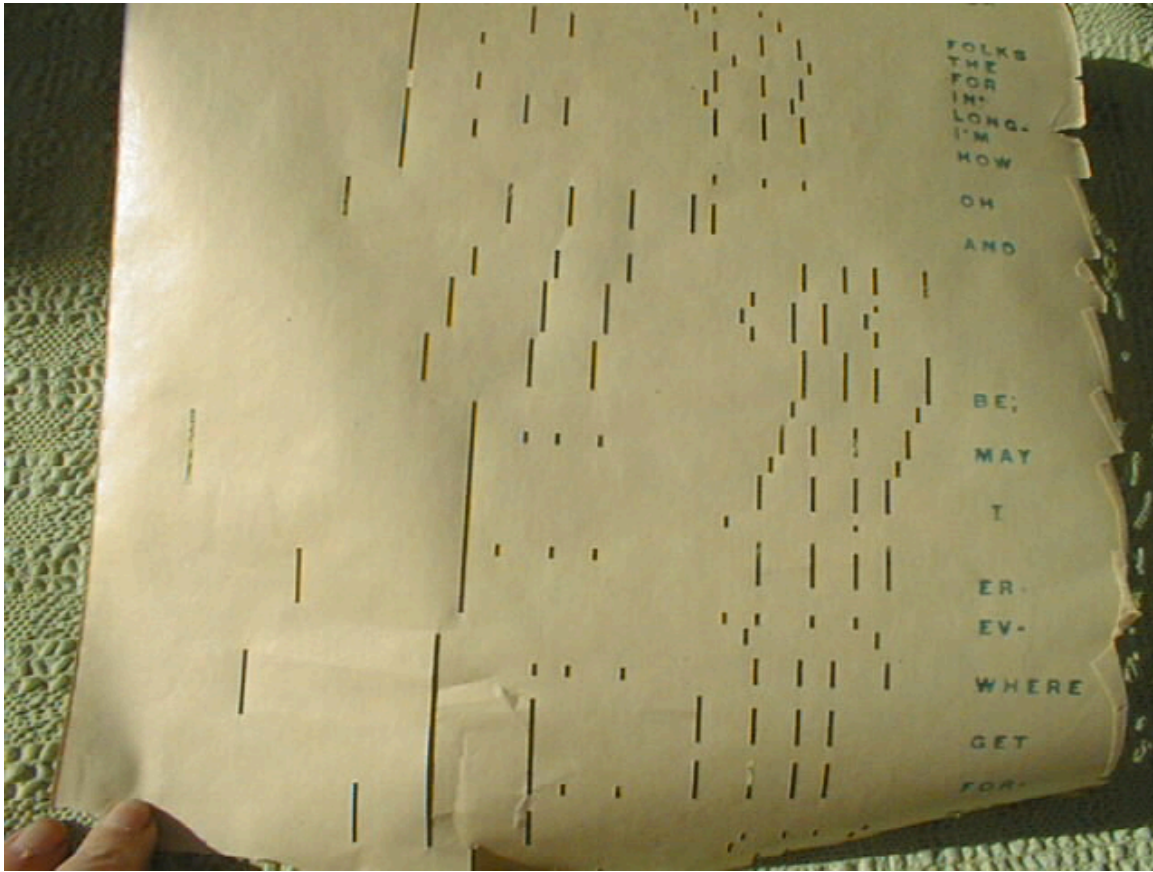
The musical score is for a tuba (Tbn.). It features a series of notes with descriptive notation above them. The notation includes circles with dots and arrows, indicating movement and direction. The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes. The dynamic markings are $f < fff$, $m < fff$, and $f < fff$. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = \sim 40$.

Prescriptive Notation



Piano Rolls

Mechanical Representation of music



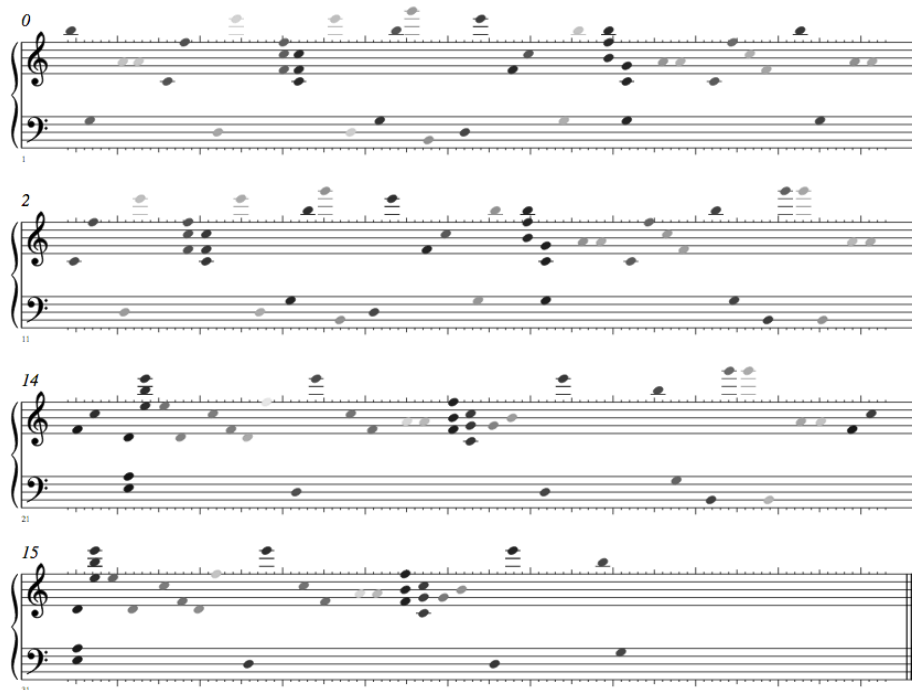
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piano_roll

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GjpPesy7kIA>

Performance Data Visualization

Webern Piano Variations, mvmt. 2, (Op. 27)

Anderszewski 1996



Gould 1954



<http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=2597179>

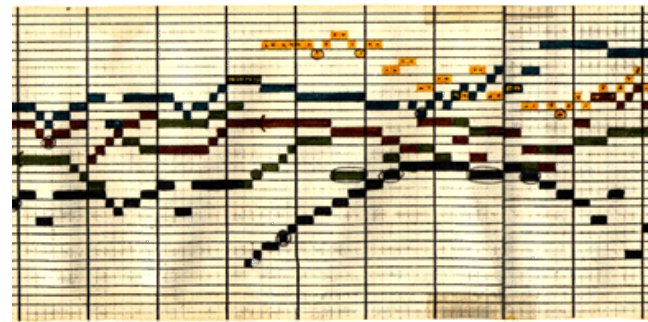
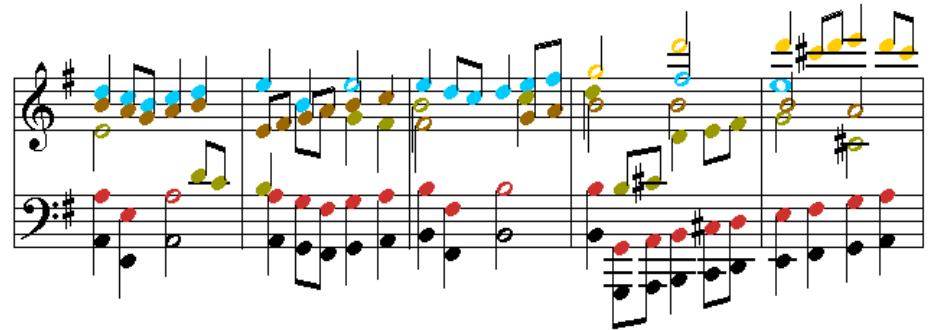
<http://mazurka.org.uk/webern/notation/Anderszewski1996>

<http://mazurka.org.uk/webern/notation/Gould1954>

Music Animation Machine

<http://www.musanim.com>

Stephen Malinowski



<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC2zb5cQbLabj3U9l3tke1pg>

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLMOarqHv8B7P1BuvL2iGqkjS1xNrvTiuX>

Music Animation Machine

Bach, Toccata and Fugue in D minor, organ

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ipzR9bhei_o

How are musical
Dimensions mapped
In each visualization?

Mozart, Symphony No. 40 in G minor

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xvtoqE33iZg>

Beethoven, Fur Elise

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o0VwTw1eZ1k>

Beethoven, String Quartet No. 16, 1st mvt. (opus 135)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lj4kLPgX5QM>

Paganini, Caprice No. 5 (solo violin)

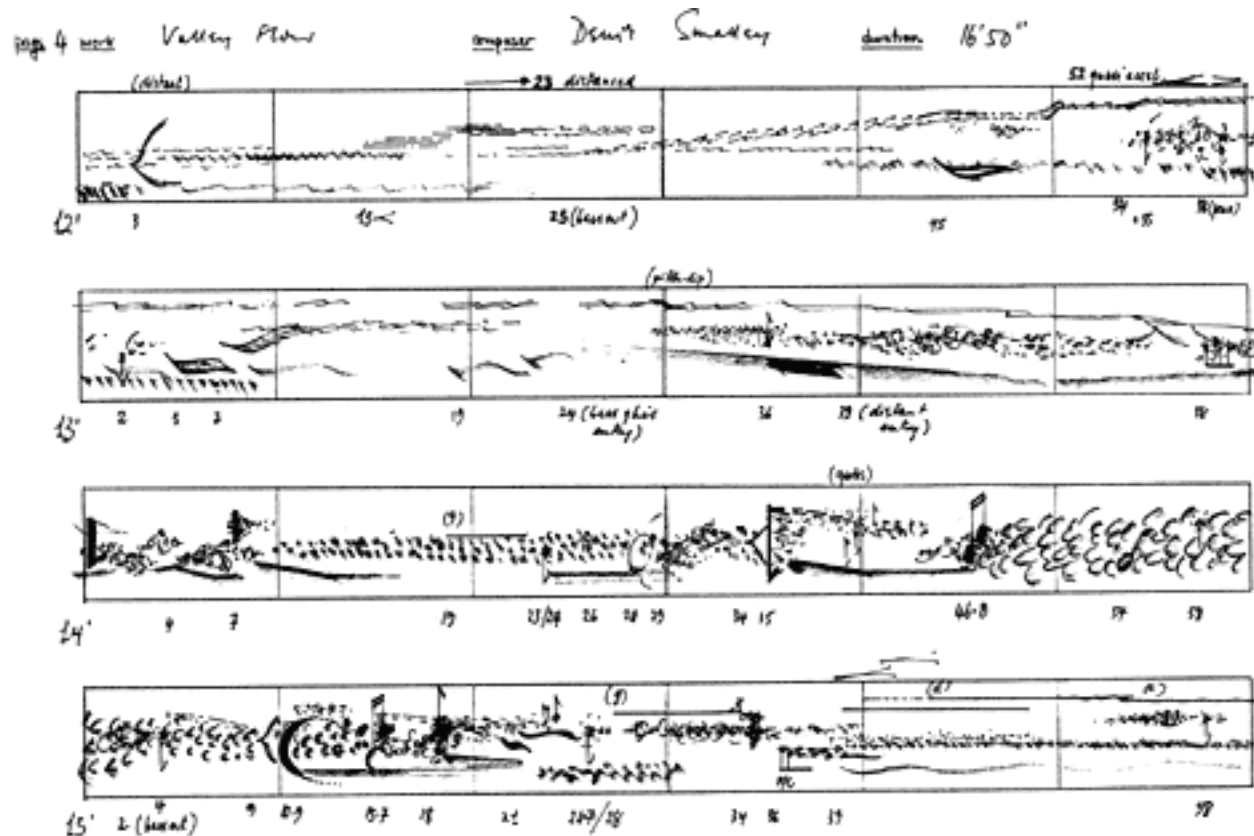
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xhc1PsokFOw>

Debussy, First Arabesque

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yt1jfX5C1u0>

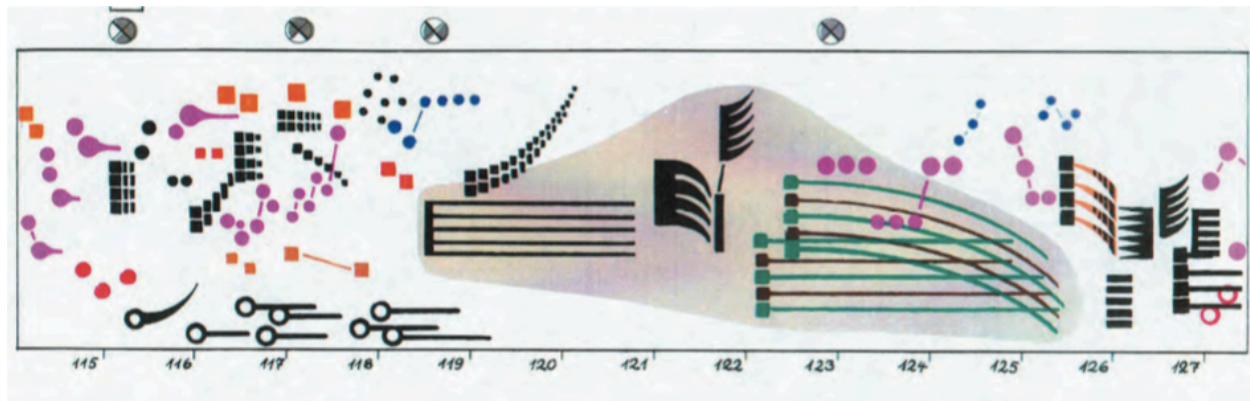
Textural Notation

Analytic notation of electro-acoustic music



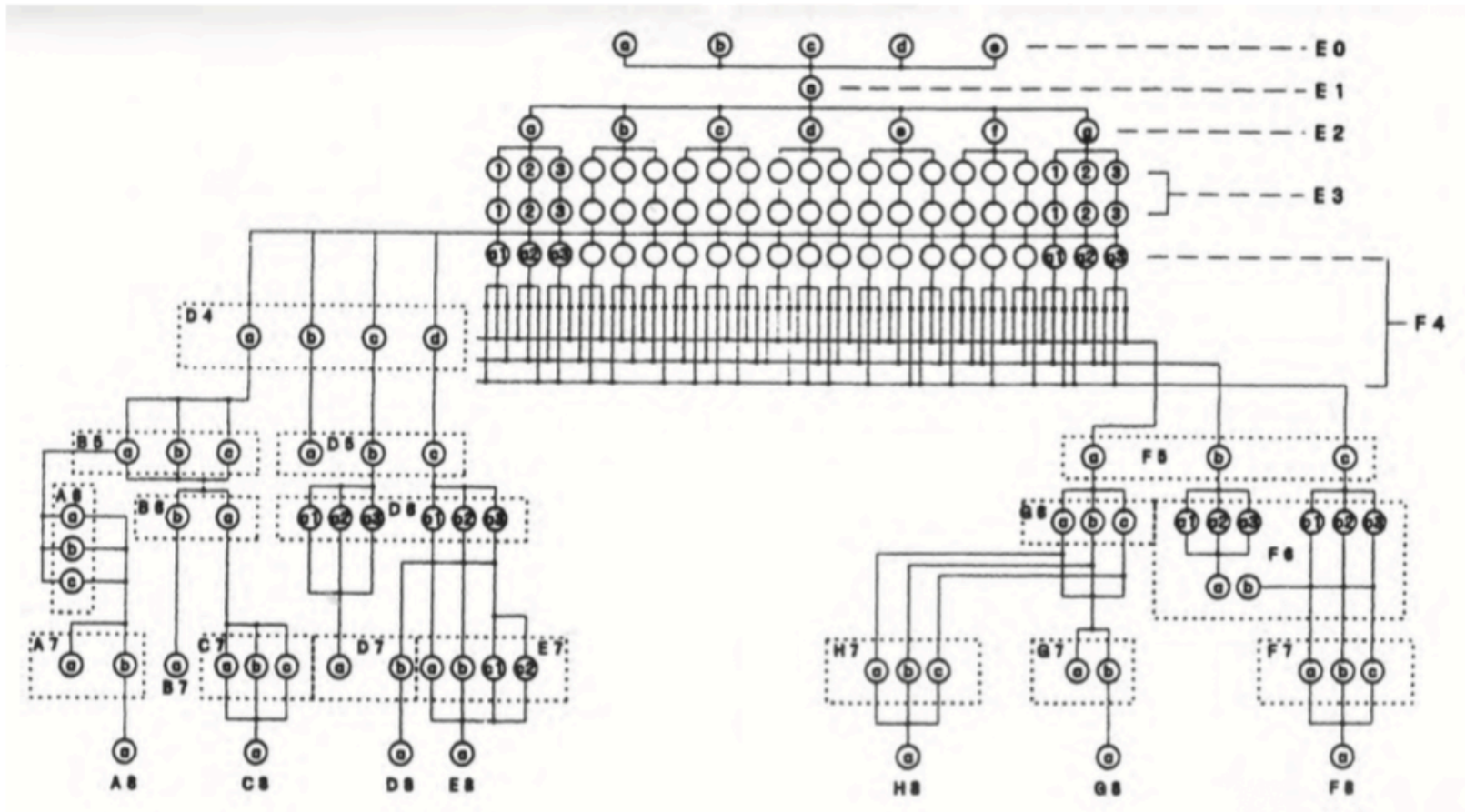
Listening Scores

Zeichensystem		Systems of symbols		
A	B	C	D	
Rauschen noise	harmonische und subharmonische Spektren harmonic and subharmonic spectra	ungefilterter Impuls unfiltered impulse	gefilterter Impuls filtered impulse	
<div> <div>erkennbare Tonhöhe recognizable pitch</div> <div> <div>6</div> <div></div> <div>Sinuston sinus tone</div> </div> <div> <div>5</div> <div></div> <div>20 Hz-gefiltert 20 Hz-filtered</div> </div> <div> <div>4</div> <div></div> <div>terzgefiltert third-filtered</div> </div> <div> <div>3</div> <div></div> <div>oktavgefiltert octave-filtered</div> </div> <div> <div>2</div> <div></div> <div>grob gefiltert rough-filtered</div> </div> <div> <div>1</div> <div></div> <div>weißes Rauschen white noise</div> </div> <div> <div>keine erkennbare Tonhöhe no recognizable pitch</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>weniger geräuschhaft lesser proportion of noise</div> <div> <div>7</div> <div></div> </div> <div> <div>8</div> <div></div> </div> <div> <div>9</div> <div></div> </div> <div> <div>10</div> <div></div> </div> <div> <div>11</div> <div></div> </div> <div> <div>12</div> <div></div> </div> <div> <div>mehr geräuschhaft greater proportion of noise</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>13</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div>Tonhöhe pitch</div> <div></div> </div> <div> <div>hoch high</div> <div>16</div> <div></div> </div> <div> <div>mittel middle</div> <div>15</div> <div></div> </div> <div> <div>tief low</div> <div>14</div> <div></div> </div>	



Music Notation & Music Process

Teminus (I) by Gottfried Michael Koenig



Music Notation & Music Process

I never knew you cared by Paul Berg
Computer code

Score

[illegible]

Language description

PILE2 A DESCRIPTION OF THE LANGUAGE

paul berg

January 1978

DEFINITIONS

software

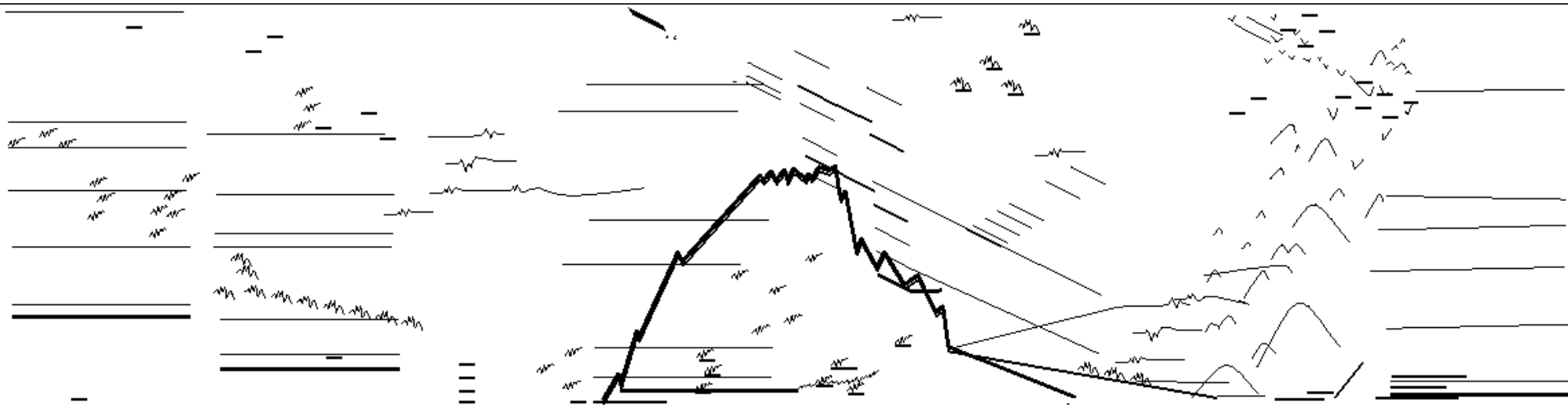
1. available characters: the letters A-Z
the digits 0-9
the punctuation marks , ; ? : & + * /
additional characters labelled space, tab,
carriage return
2. constant: a positive or negative integer. The largest possible
absolute value is 131072. E.g. 127 or -33
3. variable: the name for a storage location and the name for a
quantity which is stored there. The name is from 1-6 symbols.
The first symbol must be a letter, the remaining symbols may be
either letters or digits. E.g. VAR3 or KOENIG or A6
4. instruction: name of an operation, and if necessary, data for that
operation. The first symbol in an instruction is a tab or a
space. After that any number of tabs and/or spaces may be used
to align the instruction as desired. With one exception, all
instructions are longer than one line. The name of the operation
is on the first line. E.g. CALCULATE, CHOOSE, INITIALIZE,
CREATE LIST. The following line(s) contain the information
necessary or possible for a given instruction. This may involve
several applications of the operation stated in the first line.
The last line of an instruction should be terminated with a
semicolon. E.g. INITIALIZE or CONVERT
A:VAR; SEND:VAR
CHANNEL:0;
5. label: an address name given to an instruction. The name is from
1-6 symbols. The first symbol must be a letter. The remaining
symbols may be either letters or numbers. A label may occur only
in the first line of an instruction (the line which contains the
operation). A label (if it is to be used) must be the first symbol(s)

line2sine

Sonification of vector graphics

<http://sig.sapp.org/projects/all/line2sine/line2sine/examples>

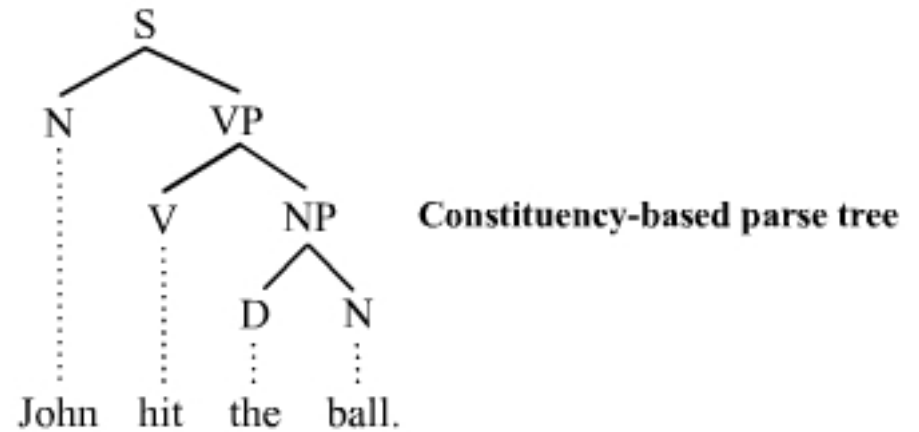
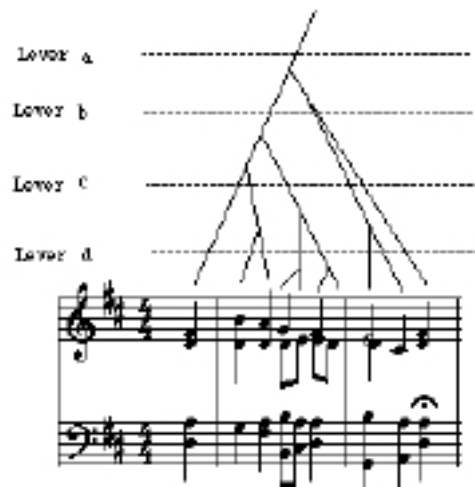
Example 6:



See the music of Iannis Xenakis

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iannis_Xenakis

GTTM



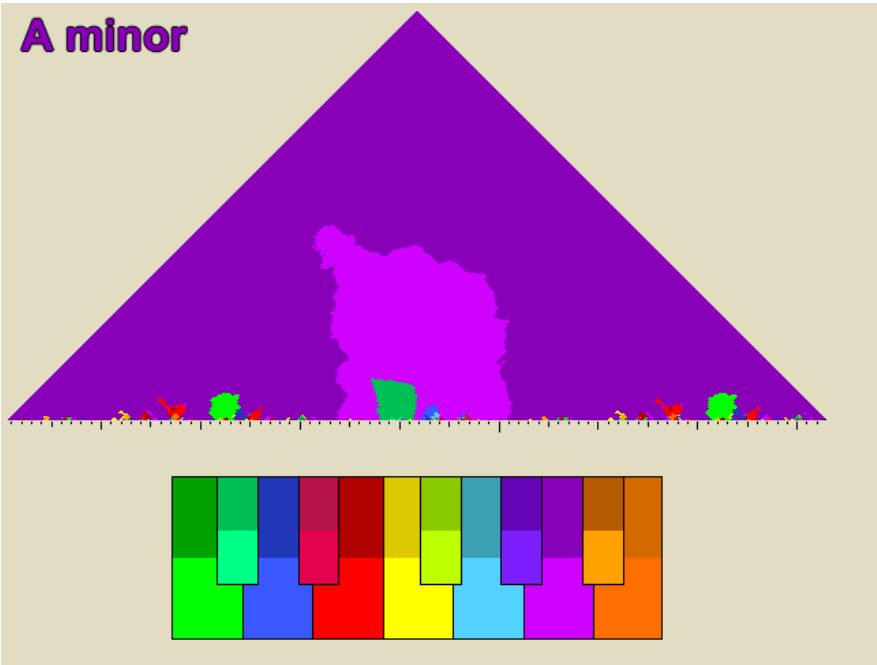
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parse_tree

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Generative_theory_of_tonal_music

Keyscapes

Graphical display of harmonic structure

A minor



Chopin mazurka in A minor Op. 67, No. 4

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AcxZRI6aews>

A major: 1:18

A minor: 2:10

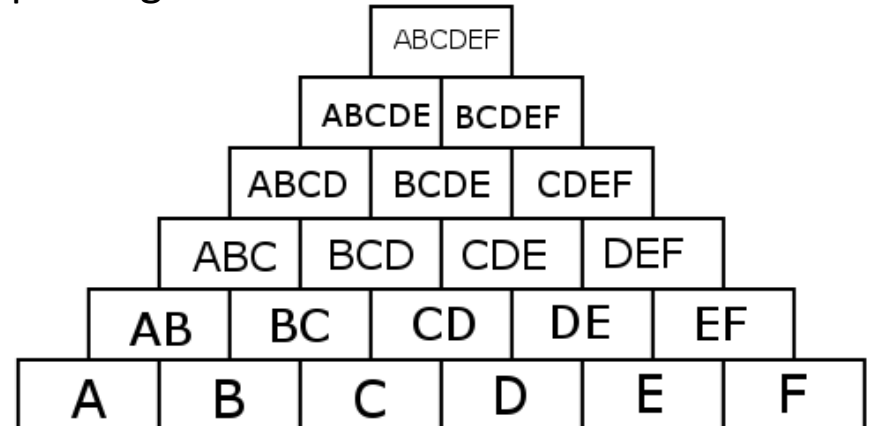
Landscape:

background
large-scale structures
middleground
small-scale structures
foreground
surface features



An Orchard c1896 Henri Rousseau

Scape plotting domain:



Computational Key Identification



<http://extras.humdrum.org/man/keycor>

Computational Key Identification



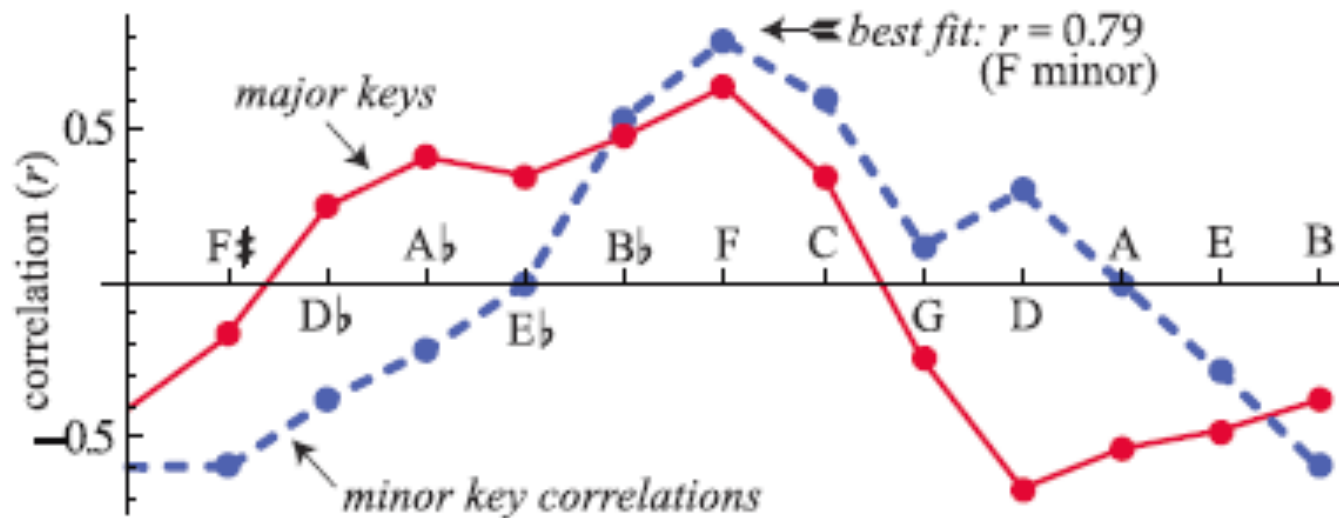
Pearson correlation:

$$r(x, y) = \frac{\sum_n (x_n - \bar{x})(y_n - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_n (x_n - \bar{x})^2 \sum_n (y_n - \bar{y})^2}}$$

Krumhansl-Schmuckler
key-finding algorithm:

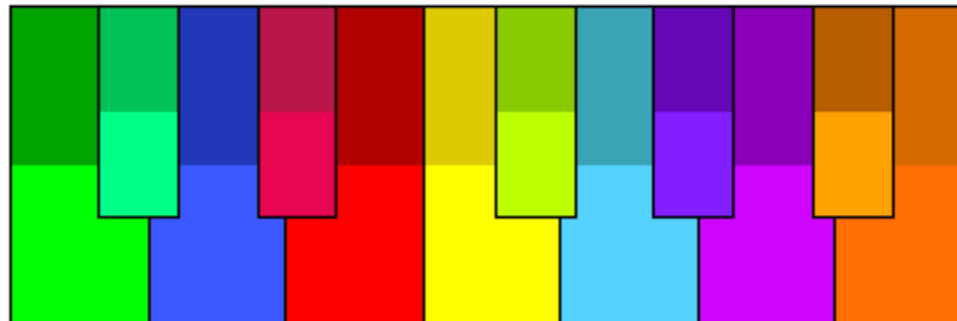
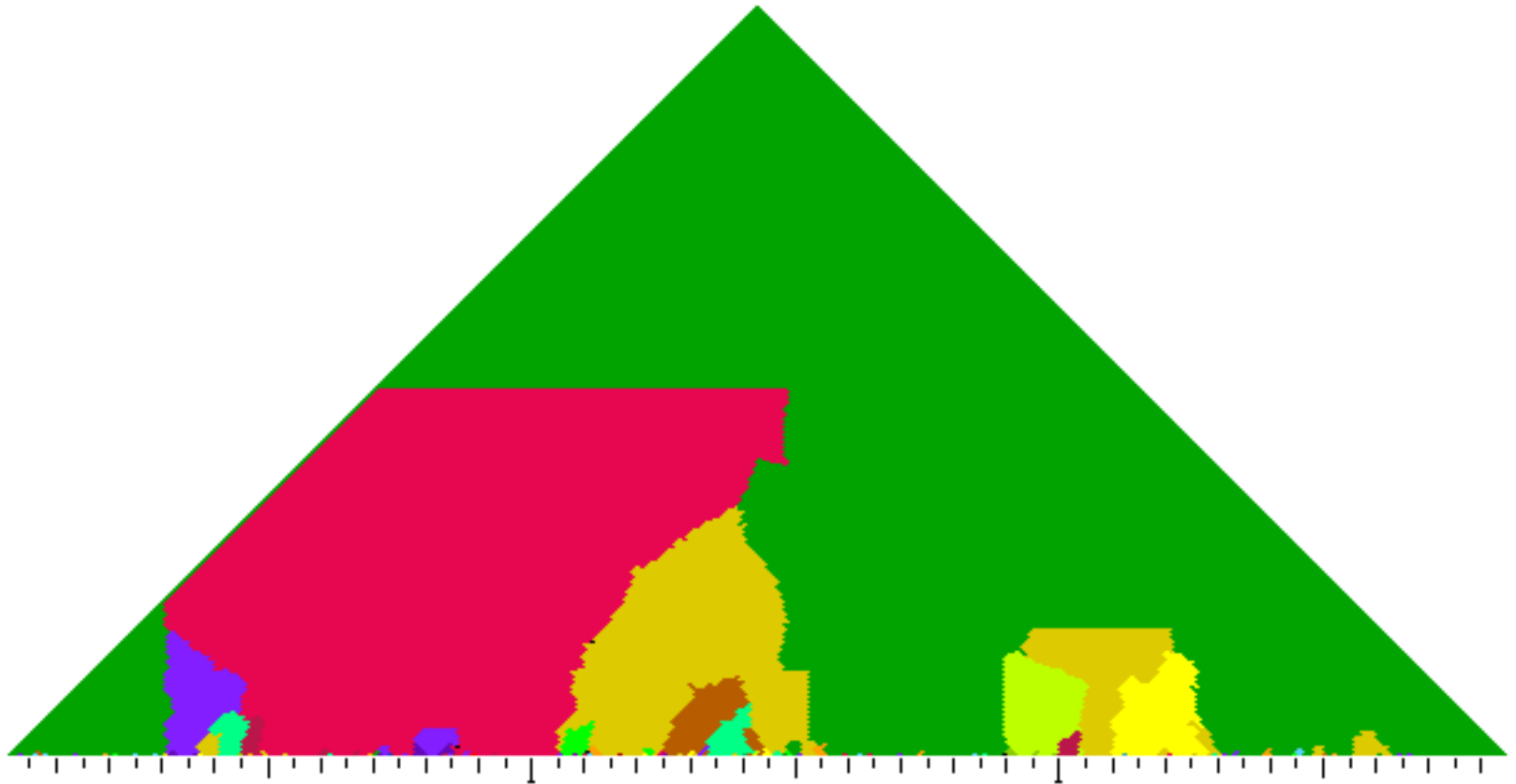
$$\text{key}_k = \arg \max_k r(x, y_k)$$

Computational Key Identification



pitch-class histogram: $x = (8, 0, 0, 0, 2, 11, 0, 5, 7, 0, 5, 2)$
 major key prototype: $y_M = (2, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 1)$
 minor key prototype: $y_m = (2, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 1, 0)$

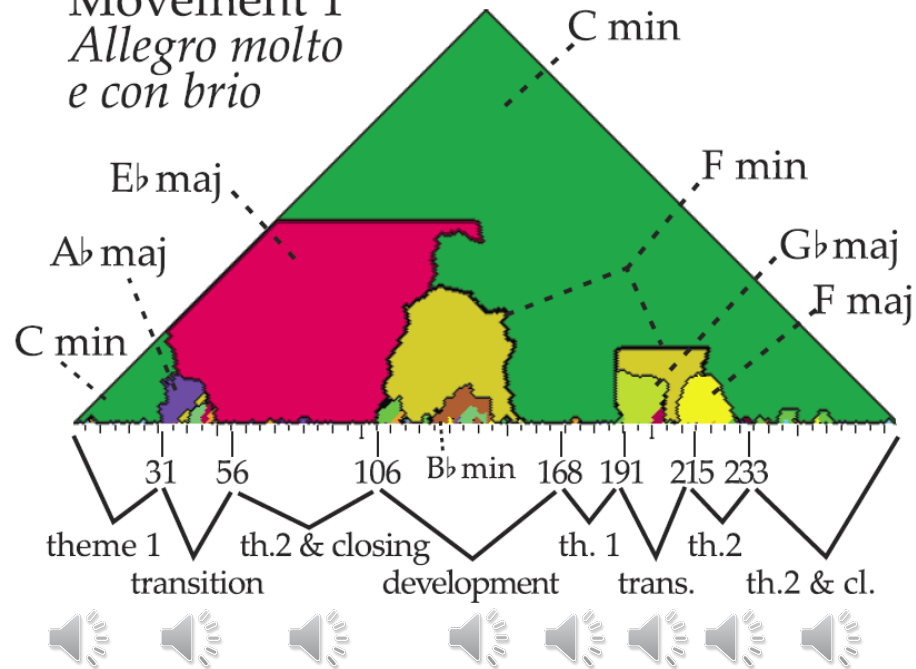
Beethoven Piano Sonata #5 mvmt 1



Sonata No. 5 Internal Key Structure

Theme 1 (C minor):

Movement 1
*Allegro molto
e con brio*



Theme 2 (E♭ major):



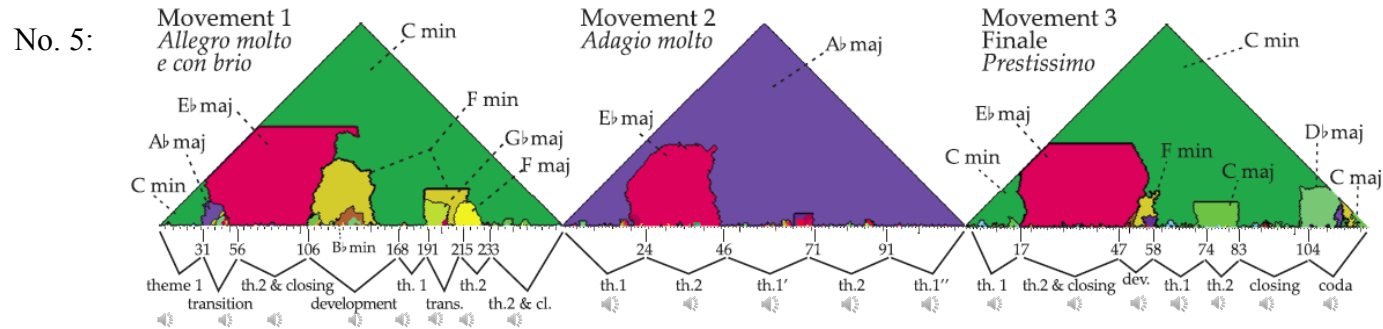
Theme 2 (F major):



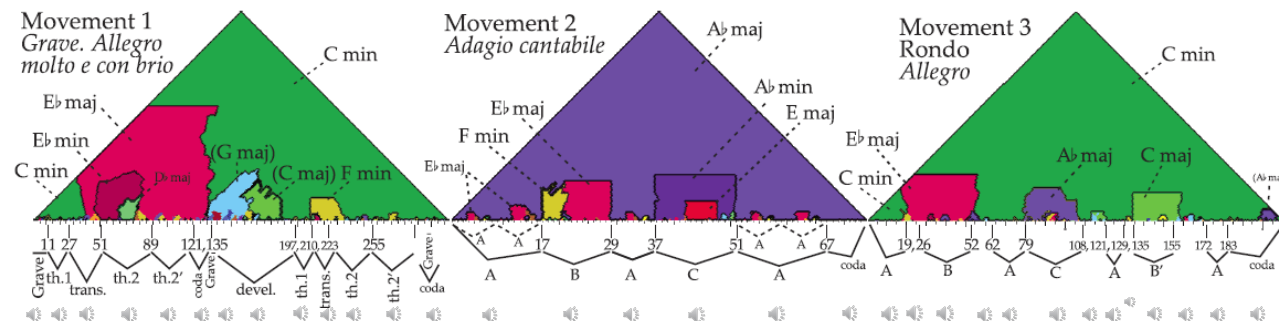
Theme 2 (C minor):



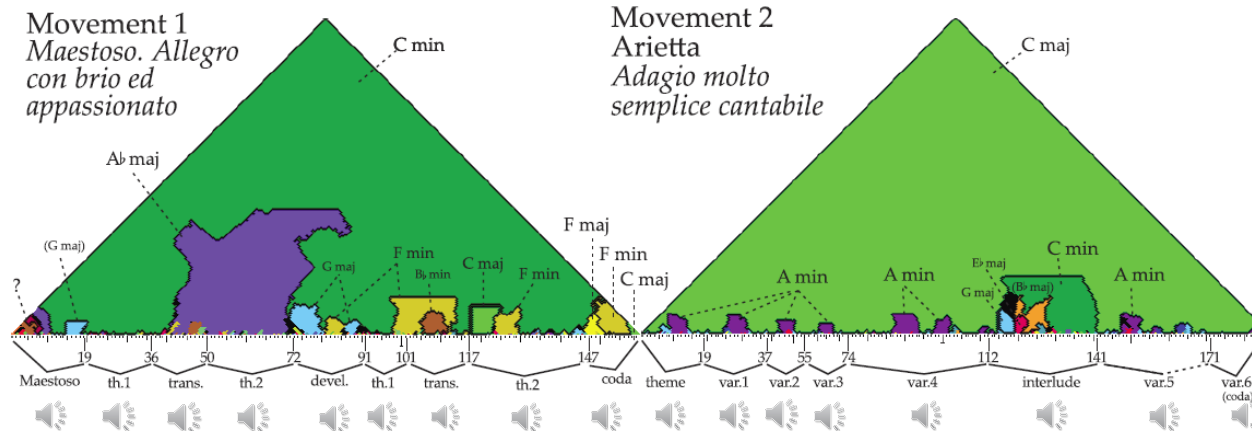
Other C-Minor Beethoven Sonatas



Piano Sonata no. 8 in C minor, op. 13 ("Pathétique")

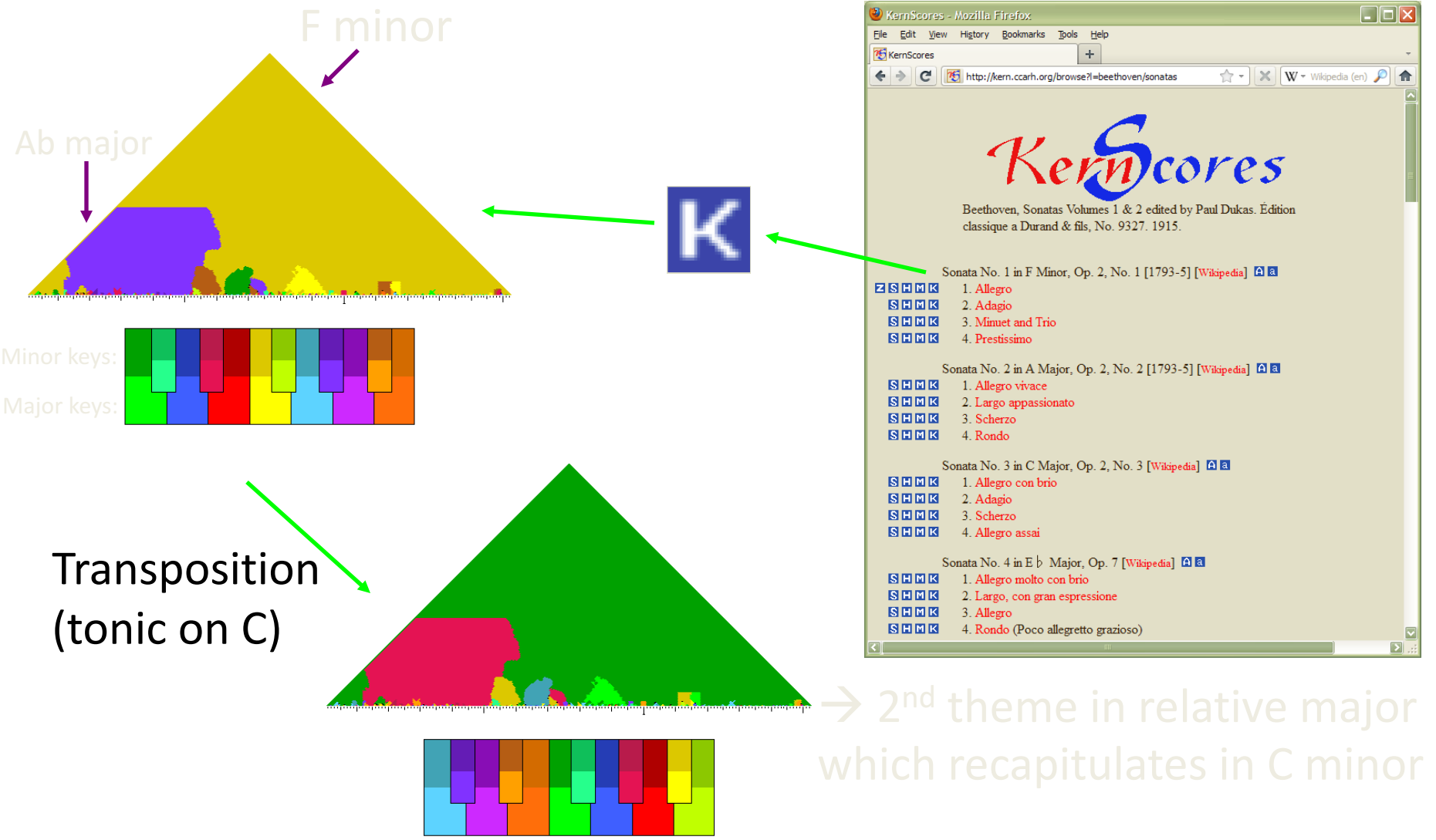


piano sonata no. 32



Online Keyscape Plot Generation

<http://kern.ccarh.org/browse?l=beethoven/sonatas>



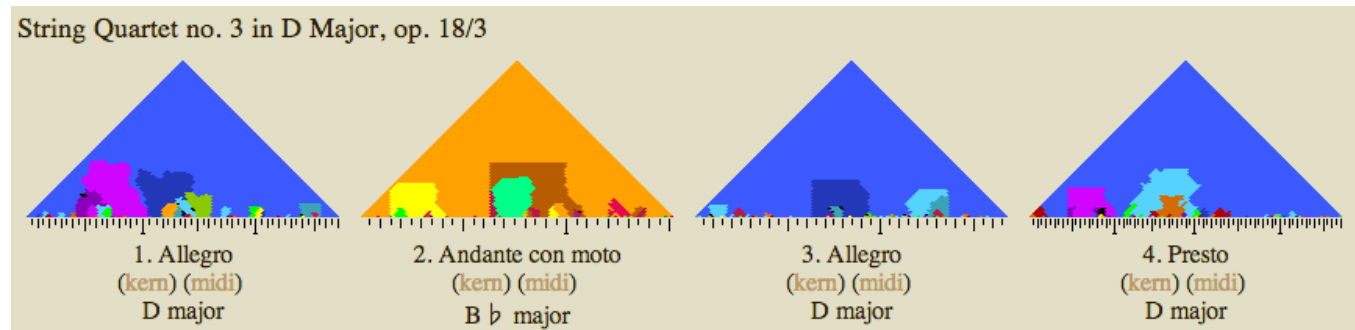
More Info

C++ implementation of KS algorithm and keyscape generator:

- <http://extras.humdrum.org/man/keycor>
- <http://extras.humdrum.org/man/mkeyscape>

See bottom of last link for latest keyscape galleries, such as Beethoven string quartets:

<http://extras.humdrum.org/man/mkeyscape/beet-quartet>



~5000 keyscales of MIDI files:

<https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~craig/keyscape/class>

Form Visualization/Analysis

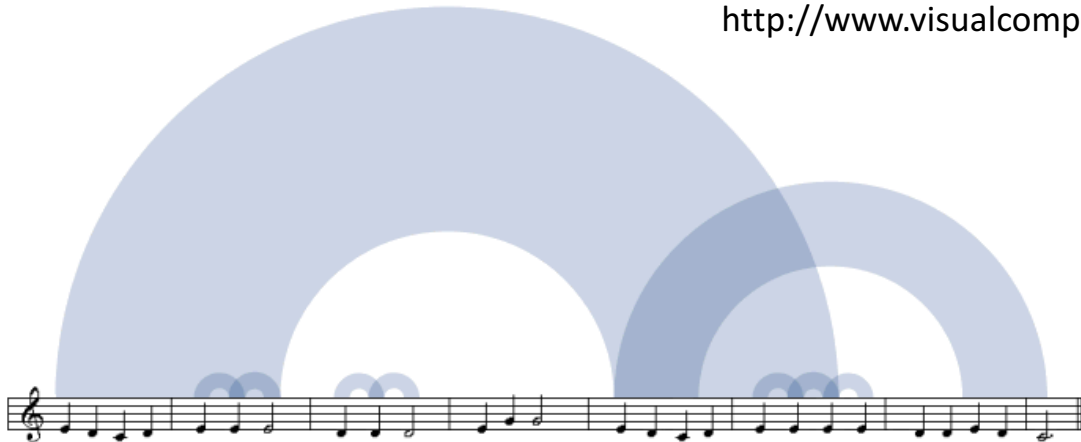
<http://www.bewitched.com/song.html>

<http://hint.fm/papers/arc-diagrams.pdf>

Martin Wattenberg



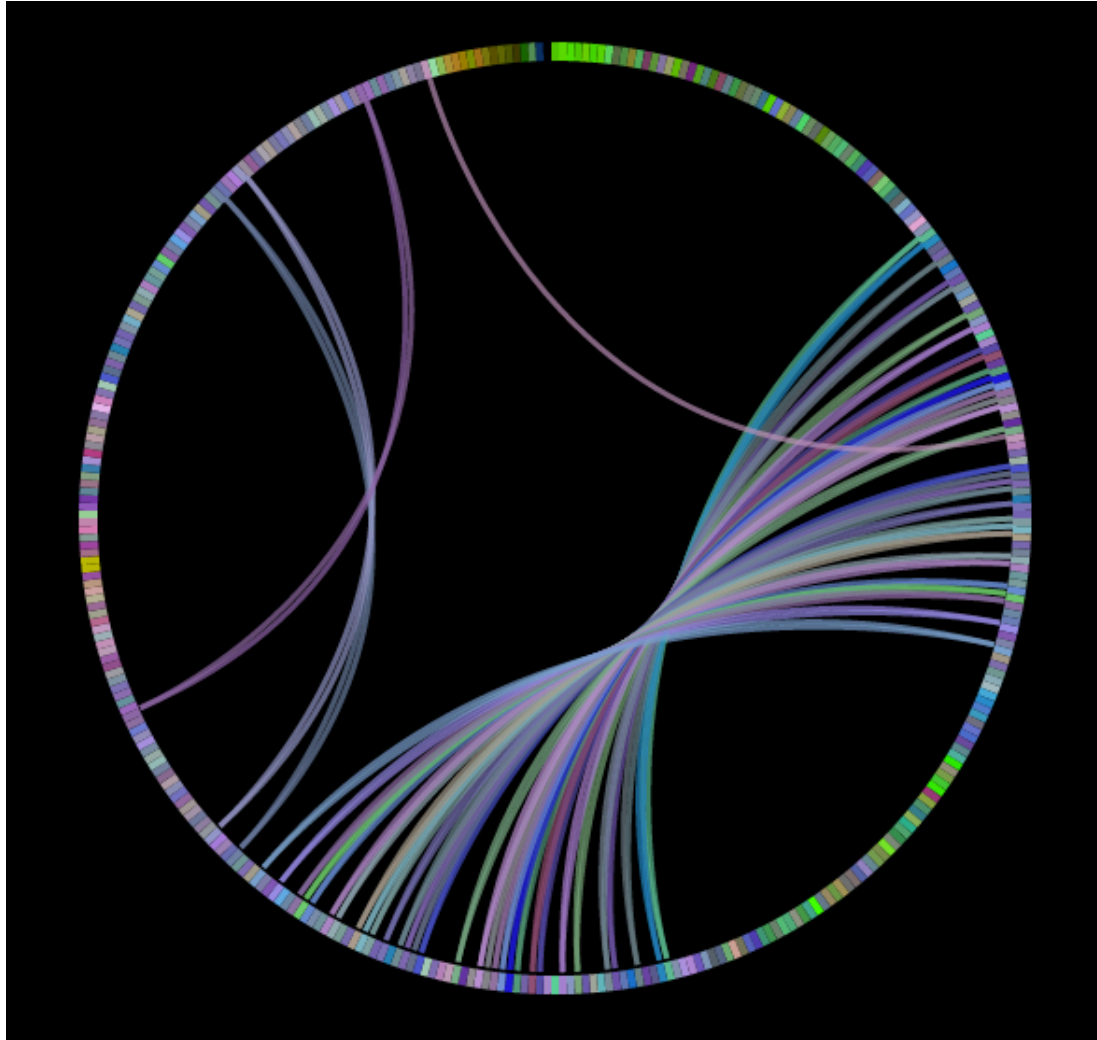
<http://www.visualcomplexity.com/vc/index.cfm?method=Arc%20Diagrams>



Infinite Jukebox

<http://labs.echonest.com/Uploader/index.html?trid=TRORQWV13762CDDF4C>

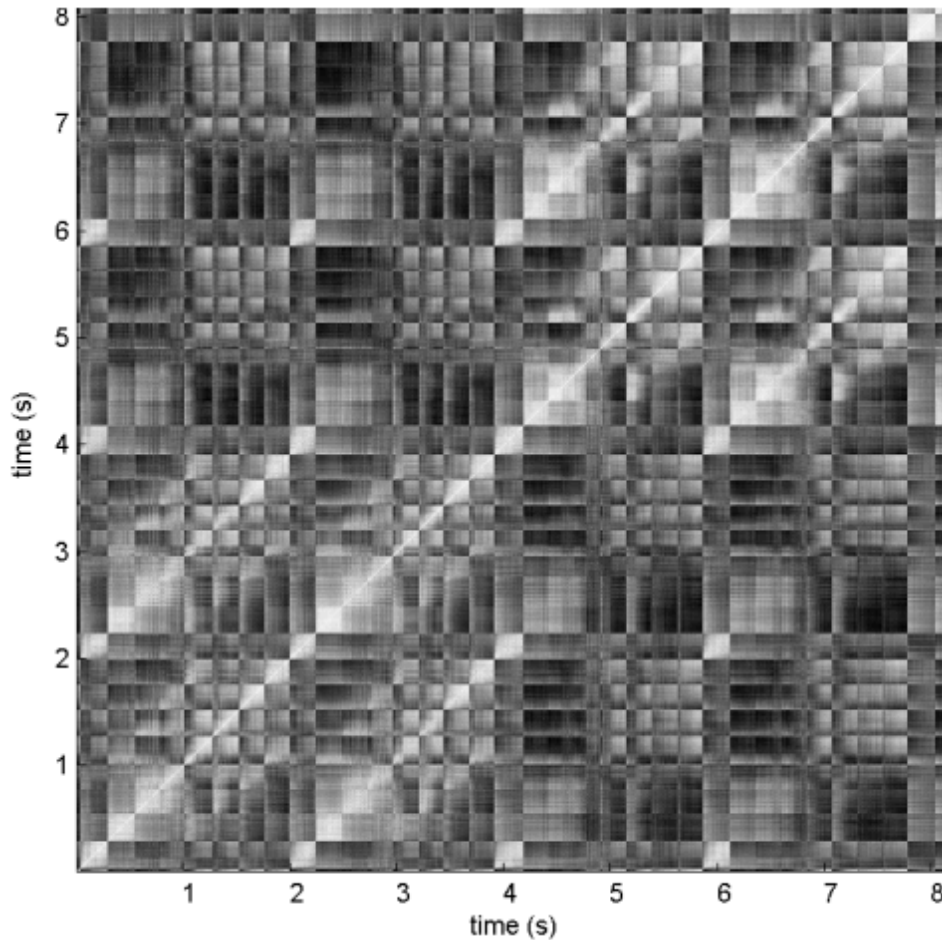
Paul Lamere



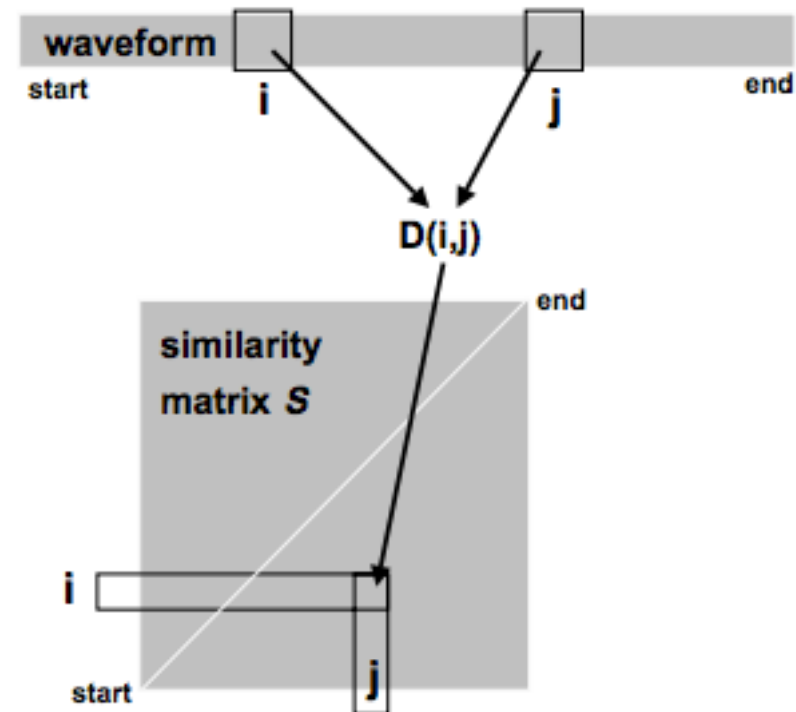
Similarity Matrix

Jonathan Foote

<http://www.fxpall.com/publications/visualizing-musical-structure-and-rhythm-via-self-similarity.pdf>



J.S. Bach WTC 1: Prelude #1 in C major



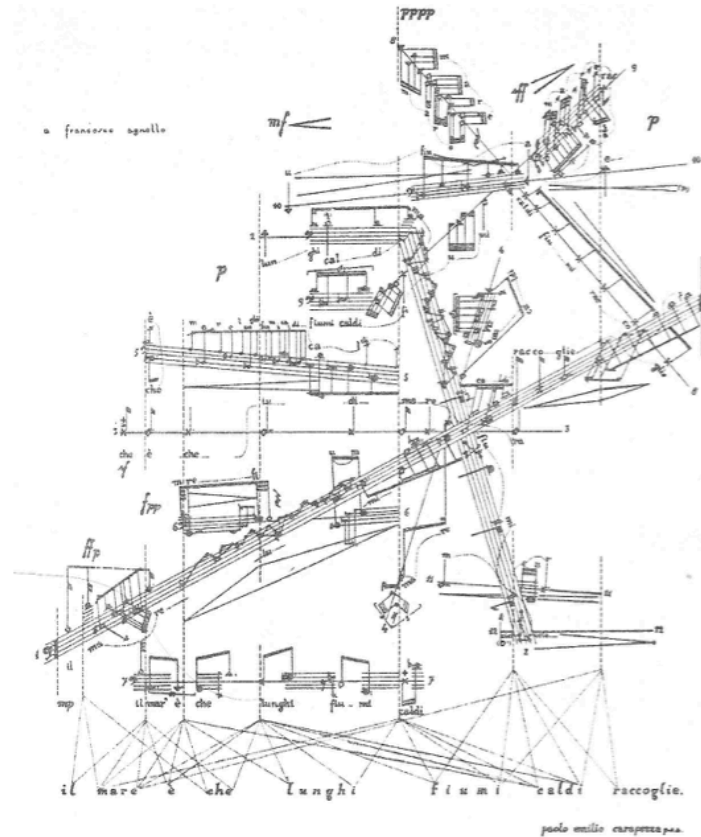
Visual Notation



Visual Notation



Visual Notation



Bussotti - Memoria

See also:

www.mauricio-rodriguez.com/visual-music-I.html

www.mauricio-rodriguez.com/visual-music-II.html